

pallide fulvescentibus; cauda unicolore nigra; uropygio isabellino, gastræ toto intense fulvo; subalaribus nigris; subcaudalibus fulvis; rostro et pedibus nigris.

Long. circa 6", rostr. 6", al. 3" 7", caud. 2" 3", tars. 14".

Jun. *Fusco-brunnea; subtus pallidior, uropygio fulvescente.*

Hab. Windvogelberg, in Africa merid. inter. (*Capt. Bulger*).

3. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ACCIPITRINE BIRD FROM COSTA RICA.
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(Plate XXIV.)

My friend Mr. Osbert Salvin has requested me to bring before the notice of the Society this evening a specimen of a very fine and well-marked species of Accipitrine bird, which he has lately received from Costa Rica. This bird was procured by Enrique Arcé—the same collector who obtained the several conspicuous novelties which Mr. Salvin described in these 'Proceedings' for last year*, at Turrique. Mr. Salvin proposes to call it

LEUCOPTERNIS PRINCEPS, sp. nov. (Pl. XXIV.)

Plumbescenti-nigra, plumis ad basin albis: cauda albo unifasciata: abdomine toto et alarum tectricibus inferioribus albis, nigro frequenter transvittatis: rostro pallide corneo, cera flava: pedibus aurantiacis, unguibus nigris.

Long. tota 20 poll. Angl., alæ 14·3, caudæ 8·0, tarsi 3·5, dig. int. cum ungue 2·5, dig. med. c. ungue 2·9, dig. ext. c. ungue 2·6, dig. post. c. ungue 2·4; rostri a rictu ad ap. mand. inf. linea directa 1·5.

Hab. Costa Rica, in montibus.

This bird is very distinct in coloration from any other species of the group with which I am acquainted. The bill is strongly hooked at the tip, and the margins of the upper mandibles festooned. The nostrils are large and open, regularly oval; the cere is yellowish in the dried skin, thinly planted with black bristles, which also occur on the sides of the lower mandible. The whole plumage above and below to the middle of the breast is nearly uniform plumbeous black, rather lighter on the edgings of the feathers. At their bases the feathers are white, which colour shows through, especially on the head and nape, when the feathers are slightly disturbed. The tail is crossed by a narrow white band in the middle of its exposed portion. Other less complete bands follow towards the base of the tail; but the whole apical portion of the tail is uniform black, like the back. Externally the wings are uniform, like the back; but the inner (and partly the outer) margins of the secondaries are broadly barred with white. The whole belly, from the middle of the breast to the lowest tail-coverts, is white, thickly barred across with narrow black bands, there being seven or eight of these bands on each feather. The

* See P. Z. S. 1864, p. 579.

under wing-coverts are similarly marked, but the bars are much narrower here. The primaries above are faintly marked with lighter bars on their inner webs. Below they are pearl-grey on the inner webs, variegated with white, and faintly barred with dark grey. The first primary is 2·5 inches shorter than the second, and 3·5 inches shorter than the fourth, which is longest, though very slightly exceeding the fifth. The third is rather longer than the sixth. The first three primaries are distinctly emarginated on the inner web at about one-third of the total length of their exposed portions; the next succeeding two less distinctly so. The legs are well feathered, the feathers projecting above an inch below the heel behind, and in front covering the upper part of the tarsus for a quarter of an inch. The tarsus is covered in front with a row of ten or eleven broad plates, behind by fifteen or sixteen rather narrower plates, with the divisions almost obsolete. These rows nearly join on the inner side, leaving on the outer side a space occupied by three irregular rows of small oval plates. The tarsi and toes are bright orange; the claws black.

The only specimen obtained is no doubt quite adult: the sex is not marked. Probably the adults of both sexes would be alike, except in size.

4. DESCRIPTION OF SIX NEW SPECIES OF DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM COLLECTION. BY A. G. BUTLER, BRITISH MUSEUM.

(Plate XXV.)

1. *PAPILIO VIRGATUS*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 1.)

Upperside cream-colour, with a deeper tint at the base, hind margin, and anterior margin; anterior wings with a broad, elongate, triangular black band at the outer margin, its point touching the anal angle, and divided in the centre by a narrow cream-coloured band running parallel to the outer margin; a short black band just beyond the cell, and a long band upon the cell, and tapering to near the anal angle; two bands crossing the middle of the cell, the outer one bounded by the median nervure, the inner one by the interior margin; two black bands at the base of the wing, the inner one touching the body. Posterior wings tailed, with an irregular black spot enclosing a pale blue lunule and with a dull yellow margin inclining to orange above, at the anal angle; a narrow black band crossing the wing at the end of the cell, slightly uncatated at its outer extremity and tapering towards the anal angle, four blue-grey lunules surrounded with black along the lower edge of the outer margin; a cream-coloured lunule surrounded with black on the outer margin between the subcostal nervules; margin between the apex and first subcostal nervule black; a large cloudy black spot above the supra-caudal lunules. Tail black. Body greyish black, with the caudal extremity silver-grey; a cream-coloured band on each side of the thorax, and a ring of the same colour round the eyes; antennæ black.